

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicant would like to thank the Examiner for the careful consideration given the present application.

Claims 1–7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(b) as being unpatentable over Kivolowitz (U.S. Patent No. 5,881,321) in view of Wakiyama et al. (JP 2000-032438). For at least the following reasons, the Examiner's rejection is respectfully traversed.

None of the references disclose or suggest “a storage means in the surveillance camera formed of a rewritable non-volatile memory for recording data, including operation history of the surveillance camera, wherein the status amount recorded in said temporary storage means is recorded in said storage means as the operation history of the surveillance camera at constant time intervals of a predetermined time period which is longer than said predetermined time span” as recited in claim 1.

The Office Action refers to the Kivolowitz latch circuit 28 as the claimed temporary storage means and the buffer circuit 30 as the claimed storage means. The Office Action also refers to the time to record data for a frame in the latch and then forward it to the buffer as the claimed recording at constant time intervals of a predetermined time period which is longer than the predetermined time span.

Kivolowitz discloses that operating parameters of the camera 10 can be stored in a latch circuit 28 (col. 4, lines 4–16). At regular intervals controlled by a timer circuit 32, the Kivolowitz latch circuit 28 latches and forwards the data to a buffer circuit 30 for transmission to a remote site (col. 4, lines 27–31). Kivolowitz discloses that the latching circuit latching at a frequency of 120 Hz, so the camera operations are sampled at a rate of 120 Hz. In Kivolowitz,

the camera information can be provided to an image generating system and/or stored in a suitable memory 44 for post-processing applications (col. 5, lines 57–64).

Although Kivolowitz discloses that the camera operations are regularly sampled at a rate of 120 Hz due to the latching of the latch circuit 28, Kivolowitz does not disclose or suggest *any recording times associated with the buffer circuit 30*. Kivolowitz merely discloses that the latch circuit 28 latches preferable at a rate of 120 Hz and forwards the data to a buffer circuit 30 for transmission to a remote site. Kivolowitz fails to teach that the data stored in the latch circuit 28 is recorded in the buffer circuit 30 at constant intervals of a predetermined time period which is longer than a rate of 120 Hz. Therefore, Kivolowitz fails to disclose or suggest that the recorded operating parameters of the camera are recorded in a storage means in the camera at constant intervals of a predetermined time period, which is longer than the counter time amount of the preset operation. Thus, Kivolowitz does not disclose or suggest all the elements of the claimed invention. Wakiyama does not overcome the deficiencies of the Kivolowitz patent.

Wakiyama discloses a counter 16 that counts the actual operating time of the monitoring camera system and stores the time to an EEPROM 5 (Abstract). Wakiyama also discloses that the counter 16 counts the number of times or the time amount of a preset operation and stores the information in the EEPROM 5 (Abstract).

Although Wakiyama counts the time amount of a preset operation and stores the data in the EEPROM 5, Wakiyama does not teach that this recorded EEPROM data is then recorded in a storage means. Since Wakiyama does not teach such a storage mean, Wakiyama does not disclose or suggest that the recorded EEPROM data is recorded in a storage means at constant intervals of a predetermined time period. Therefore, Wakiyama fails to disclose or suggest that the recorded operating parameters of the camera are recorded in a storage means in the camera

at constant intervals of a predetermined time period, which is longer than the counter time amount of the preset operation. Thus, even if combined, the references do not disclose or suggest all the elements of the claimed invention.

Furthermore, there is no suggestion or motivation for one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Wakiyama with Kivolowitz to arrive at the claimed invention.

Wakiyama teaches using an EEPROM to store preset operation data of the camera (Abstract). Kivolowitz teaches using a latch circuit to store operation parameter data of the camera which then forwards the data to a buffer circuit for transmission to a remote site (col. 4, lines 27–31).

The Office Action states that it would have been obvious to modify Kivolowitz to have a storage means in the camera formed of a re-writable non-volatile memory for recording data in order to save data when power is loss and the data cannot be transferred to the control station, making the camera more reliable. However, there is no suggest or motivation in Kivolowitz or Wakiyama to use an EEPROM to replace a latch circuit or a buffer circuit.

Therefore, there is no motivation to look at or use the EEPROM elements of Wakiyama to modify the Kivolowitz buffer circuit. One skilled in the art would not have combined these references at the relevant time to arrive at the claimed invention. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections based upon the combination of references is respectfully requested.

In light of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the present application is in a condition for allowance and notice to that effect is hereby requested. If it is determined that the application is not in a condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to initiate a telephone interview with the undersigned attorney to expedite prosecution of the present application.

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Response dated February 2, 2006
Reply to Office Action of November 22, 2005

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. 33623.

Respectfully submitted,
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